



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-06-131
Monday
8 July 1995

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-1310

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Inter-African: Economic, Monetary Community To Replace Customs Union

AB0507144096 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Deliberations at the 31st session of heads of state of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] continues today in Libreville. The present session, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Continual, will be dominated by the examination and adoption of the organic law setting up an Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa [CEMAC] which was decided upon in Libreville in 1991 to replace the UDEAC.

At the opening session, President Omar Bongo of Gabon first of all explained why Libreville hosted the present session instead of Bangui, as initially scheduled. President Bongo referred to recent events which shook the Central African Republic capital, and said conscious of the fact that postponing the session for too long would have been detrimental to the functioning of the institution and would hamper the process of setting up the CEMAC, he asked the steering committee to organize the meeting of heads of state board of directors in Libreville. The Gabonese head of state then pointed out that the UDEAC is getting ready to give way to another institution, the CEMAC, which will be called upon to accompany the new stage of subregional integration.

President Ange-Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic and current chairman of the Union, on behalf of the heads of state of the six countries of Central Africa, called for a marshal plan to find a final solution to the problem of African countries' debt. Furthermore, President Patasse called for the setting up of a system for the prevention of conflicts in the subregion.

Inter-African: ADB President Discusses Bank's Financing Capacity

AB0707170496 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 7 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Libreville has become Africa's economic capital since this morning with the opening of the special summit of heads of state of African Development Bank [ADB] member states. Eugene Elamba reports:

[Begin recording] The ministerial meeting examined four main points ranging from arrears owed the ADB, structural reforms, the fifth capital increase, to miscellaneous issues. On arrears, a recommendation has been made to the heads of state to give directives so that the reimbursement of loans given by the ADB are ac-

corded the same priority as the priority accorded other international development financial institutions. [passage omitted] [end recording]

About 18 heads of state are attending this important meeting which will examine the future of the banking institution, a future which most people believe is jeopardized by frequent liquidity problems. How many times have we not seen countries complaining about the ADB's financing capacity? This is the question which Omar Kabbaj, the bank's Moroccan president, has sought to answer.

[Begin Kabbaj recording] The bank group is now capable of financing concessional operations worth about \$1.2 billion each year, till 1998. Added to this amount is \$1.3 billion nonconcessional resources. Our loan operations should therefore, if we obtain a capital increase, total \$2.5 billion per annum. In complement to our own resources, we intend to strengthen our role as a catalyst, reinforcing the cooperation existing between the bank group and bilateral as well as multilateral development institutions through intensification of cofinancing operations. We also envisage taking an active part in mobilizing greater private capital in favor of our member states. In this regard, it is proper to create a conducive environment for the private sector so that it can become in Africa, as in other regions of the world, an engine of economic growth. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Inter-African: Botswana's Masire Urges Commitment to Development Bank

MB0807095896 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ZNBC's Patricia Mwanga reports from Gabon that Botswana President Ketumile Masire has called for commitment by member countries with economic areas to the ADB [African Development Bank]. President Masire said that such countries risk losing their voting powers in the future in the bank. He was speaking for southern Africa at the official opening of a special summit for heads of state (and regional) members of the ADB in Libreville. Masire also welcomed the debate for increased capital structures for the bank to enable it to meet the demands of the region.

The host president, Omar Bongo, also gave a welcome speech at the summit, which was attended by many heads of state, including President Chiluba.

Inter-African: 32nd OAU Summit Opens in Cameroon

*MB0807120196 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1013 GMT 8 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] YAOUNDE July 8 SAPA — Leaders of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) begin meeting in the Cameroonian capital, Yaounde, on Monday [8 July] for their 32nd ordinary session which is expected to come out with a blueprint on how best to tackle the myriad of problems affecting the world's poorest continent, ZIANA news agency reported.

Outgoing OAU chairman Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, officially opens the summit at the opulent hilltop Palais des Congress, with a statement chronicling challenges that faced the Pan-African body, founded 33 years ago, in the past 12 months and how they were handled.

He is expected to hand over the leadership of the OAU to Cameroon's President Paul Biya, an event which has been eagerly awaited here as it is the first time that the Francophone West African nation of 14 million has hosted the event which brings together African nations from all corners of the continent.

OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim will brief African leaders on the work done by the OAU secretariat, focusing on work done to resolve conflicts raging on the continent, the crippling foreign debt and other pressing issues of concern to African countries. They include the situation in the Middle East and Africa's place in the United Nations.

Palestinian President Yasser Arafat is expected to brief African leaders on the peace process in the Middle East in the aftermath of the election victory of the right wing Likud party of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali is also expected to brief the summit on the peace-keeping efforts undertaken by the world body in Africa during his five-year term of office which expires next year.

He will also lobby support from African governments for his bid for a second tenure at the helm of the top international civil service organisations.

Inter-African: Nzo—African Economic Development Hampered by Instability

*MB0707185496 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 7 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] YAOUNDE, Cameroon July 7 SAPA—Africa would never be economically successful

if some countries on the continent continued to be afflicted by instability, [South African] Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo on Sunday [7 July] said.

Nzo was speaking to SABC radio news from Yaounde, Cameroon, where the summit of the Organisation of African Unity starts on Monday.

The OAU would seriously have to consider ways to deal with instability on the continent, he said, adding that the OAU Council of Ministers discussed the issue last week and would submit its report to the summit.

Nzo highlighted continued armed conflicts in Burundi, Liberia, and Somalia as threatening to economic stability in Africa and expressed concern about the involvement of South African mercenaries in other African countries.

He said South Africa was concerned that some of its citizens were party to the conflict earlier in Angola and Sierra Leone.

He had pointed out to Sierra Leone's foreign minister the dangers resulting from Sierra Leone receiving foreign military help.

In addition, Nzo said human rights abuses would continue as long as there were one-party systems in certain African countries. But it was encouraging that countries like Angola were on the verge of establishing multiparty democracies, he said.

Economic development on the continent was further obstructed by Africa's debt burden. Nzo said the United Nations' Economic Council of Africa was trying to find solutions to the problem.

The G7 countries, which are the world's economic giants, were further duty-bound to help the continent out of the debt trap after these countries plundered the wealth of the African continent during colonisation, he said. Nzo added that he had been encouraged by the attitude taken by the G7 group at its recent meeting in France.

Burundi

Burundi: Opposition Groups Denounce Plans for Foreign Intervention

EA0507202296 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] This afternoon there was a demonstration in Bujumbura by parties in opposition to Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], the ruling party. They were denouncing the military intervention in Burundi. Here is a report by Jeanne Kantungane, our colleague.

[Kantungane] The demonstration ended at the Prince Louis Rwagasore Stadium [in Bujumbura] where some opposition party leaders such as Charles Mukasi of Uprona [Union for National Progress] Mathias Hitimana of PRP [People's Reconciliation Party], Joseph Nzeyimana of Raddes [Rally for Democracy and Social and Economic Development], and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, who had come to express his support to them, delivered speeches.

In his speech, the leader of Uprona, Charles Mukasi, said they were gathering to denounce possible foreign military intervention and the clause which provides for talks with groups of killers, two decisions which were taken at the recent meeting in Arusha, Tanzania. [passage omitted]

The other thing the Uprona, PRP, and Raddes leaders denounced was the leadership of President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya who, according to them, is selling out Burundian independence [word indistinct] foreign troops that may come to break the Burundian Army.

In his speech, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo said he had come to support and thank them. Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo also explained that in Arusha he never supported the idea of sending foreign troops to Burundi, but that he had only asked for the formation of a commission that would study how neighboring countries could help us oppose the killings.

[Begin Nduwayo recording] First of all, I have to support you and thank you. Lately, I had been hoping to see all opposition parties standing together and cooperating. I think the opposition leaders can attest to this, because we have discussed this on many occasions. Now it is happening. [passage omitted]

Second, there has been a lot of talk about the meeting that brought together leaders of this region which took place in Arusha. What I can tell you is that when we went to that meeting we did not know its agenda very well [word indistinct] [applause].

When we got there, we realised that our predictions were right. However, I should tell you that we had asked friends about it. As far as military intervention is concerned, I think the people who were in the same meeting can tell you that I stood up and rejected the idea. But when they objected that killings were getting out of control and asked how they could help us, I said one cannot reject assistance from neighbors, especially caring neighbors who feel pain when they see our home burning. So I asked them to set up a commission to study the assistance, to study it together with us so that we can see how you can help us. That was the decision and nothing else.

Chad

Chad: International Observer Notes 'Calm, Discipline' of Election

AB0507225396 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The national and international observers held a news conference at the Chari Hotel this afternoon to give their viewpoint on the second round of the presidential elections in Chad. Hamidou Diarra represented the United Nations, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh the Francophone Movement, and Mr. Alao, the Study and Research Group on Democracy and Socioeconomic Development in Africa [GERDDES-Afrique]. In his introduction to this news conference, Ali Diarra reviewed the elections on one-third of the Chadian territory. His statement was recorded by Goran Guenahi:

[Begin Diarra recording] Under the auspices of the United Nations, international observers from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Francophone Movement, the European Union, France, Libya, Sudan, and GERDDES-Afrique as well as Chadian national observers were present at the 3 July presidential elections in Chad. The observation mission was represented on almost the whole Chadian territory by 107 joint teams of national and international observers who visited over one-third of the polling stations.

Context: The elections were preceded by an electoral campaign that enabled the two candidates to freely express themselves. The Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI] made a remarkable effort at the organizational level. It was able to ensure better coordination at all levels.

Organization: The electoral material was general available on schedule and in sufficient quantities. It can, however, be regretted that the problem of indelible ink was not solved.

Elections: In general, the polling stations were better constituted and opened and closed on time. Generally, the candidates' delegates were present, although it was observed at certain places that the one or the other of the candidates was not represented. The security of the polling stations was guaranteed. Except in some rare cases, the observers did not notice any pressure on voters. The voters were motivated and disciplined. However, participation was lower than in the first round. It was observed in certain regions that the identities and status of a large number of persons who went and voted far from their places of residence could not be easily verified. In certain polling stations, the observers noticed the presence of voters who were apparently under age.

In general, the polls took place in calm and serenity although, for reasons unknown to the observers, some arrests were made, namely Mr. (Yorongar), candidate at the first round of the presidential elections.

Conclusion: The national and international observers stress the calm and discipline in which the second round of the presidential elections took place. The Chadian people showed their sense of responsibility by contributing to the smooth running of the polls. [end recording]

Congo

Congo: New Political Movement Established for Poor People

AB0607174996 Paris AFP in French
1050 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazzaville, 6 Jul (AFP) — Mrs. Angele Bandou, an unsuccessful candidate in the 1992 presidential election, today announced her candidacy in the 1997 presidential election and the creation of a new political movement, the African Party of the Poor [Parti Africain des Pauvres, PAP].

A staunch Christian, Mrs. Bandou claims to be invested with a divine mission for the salvation of the people. She professes to be the defender of the oppressed and the needy in the society. "The trouble in African countries is simply as a result of poverty," Philippe Piaka, organizing secretary of the PAP, said at a news conference, adding that "the solution that Congo can find to this problem will be welcome for other African countries."

The aims of the PAP are, among others, the well being of the people, and the defense and promotion of the poor through their "total participation in the building of the nation."

Rwanda

Rwanda: President Discusses Past Genocide, National Programs

EA0507154996 Kigali Radio Rwanda
in Kinyarwanda 1020 GMT 4 Jul 96

[Speech by Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu on the second anniversary of the end of genocide; place and date not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Excellencies, the vice president of the Republic, president of the National Assembly, prime minister, president of the High Court, ministers, deputies, foreign diplomats, dear brothers gathering here, this is the second anniversary of the end to the genocide when the country was taken from the hands of killers and bad government. [passage omitted]

We take this opportunity to inform the international community that Rwanda will never close its doors to Rwandans so that they remain outside. But those Rwandans who do not wish to return home should make a choice. If they choose to become refugees then they should be taken away so that those countries which want them have them. [applause] Those who want to return home should come peacefully to build Rwanda. This is what we ask the international community to do and we hope that they will do it.

The other thing I would like to say is that before the killings occurred there had never been a genocide. After people were told to do wicked things, then it happened. We can say that those primarily responsible are the leaders, while the others who were led into carrying out evil acts should be forgiven so that they are punished (?lightly). Those who are currently killing have no pretext according to which they were misled by their leaders. They cannot say they did not know whom to trust.

Therefore we ask the justice authorities to punish those who kill innocent people in an exemplary manner. Justice should be among the actions cited by the vice president aimed at stopping the criminal. [passage omitted]

Recently we went to Geneva and explained to the donors about our achievements over the past two years as well as our future programs. Most of those present have representatives here who followed it up. We explained how we intended to bring about development for Rwandans. They understood and accepted it. They had been watching and knew what was what. Therefore Rwandans should not listen to those wrongdoers who say that they are about to capture Rwanda and that they have bases. There are no bases. The foreigners

agreed to assist us so that we can pursue the program of uniting Rwandans and developing Rwanda. They gave all the money we requested. I said the money would be invested in the interior of the country so as to develop the countryside where the majority of Rwandans reside. However town inhabitants should not feel abandoned since we shall take care of them. Therefore, I would like to thank the foreigners for assisting us and we would like to tell them that we shall not misuse their aid. Rather we shall use it to unite Rwandans, maintain peace and bring about development. [passage omitted]

Rwanda: Defense Ministry Denies Presence of Troops in Burundi

BR0507141096 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN in Dutch 4 Jul 96 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Burundian Prime Minister Accuses President of Having Secret Plan"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On Wednesday [3 July], a spokesman for the Rwandan Defense Ministry called the reports that Rwandan troops would be operating in the northern part of neighboring Burundi, "absurd." Their presence had been reported by the Hutu move-

ment CNDD (National Council for the Protection of Democracy), which also made reference to an alleged large-scale massacre by the Burundian Army with thousands of casualties.

"The CNDD is trying to undermine a serious plan to send foreign troops to Burundi," a spokesman for the Defense Ministry stated in Kigali. His statement referred to an agreement reached in the Tanzanian city of Arusha last week on a plan to send foreign troops to Burundi to preserve the country from an outburst of ethnic violence. The spokesman in Kigali added that the foreign (military) mission would go on as scheduled. [passage omitted]

The Arusha agreements are clearly frustrating the CNDD. At a press conference in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi, Innocent Nimpagaritse from the CNDD said that all foreign troops entering Burundi would be regarded "as an invasion force which will be fought." The CNDD is angry because it was not associated with the discussion of the plans to send foreign troops to Burundi within the framework of regional assistance. The Burundian Army and Government have asked for this assistance. [passage omitted]

Eritrea

Eritrea: Draft Arbitration Protocol on Islands Discussed With Yemen

EA0507203196 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives of the governments of Eritrea and Yemen have discussed articles of the draft protocol of arbitration in Paris, in the presence of the French Government representative. During the 3 and 4 July meeting, they discussed the definition of the conflict, the question of sovereignty over the Zuqur-Hanish Archipelago and the demarcation of the maritime border between Eritrea and Yemen.

The French Foreign Ministry in a press release said that the discussion was friendly and constructive, and there had been important progress.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea told the ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY today that the talks would resume on 18 and 19 July in the presence of the French representative.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia: Minister Shot in Assassination Attempt

NC0807111496 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 8 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Jul (MENA)—Abdul-Mejid Hussein, Ethiopian minister of transport and communications, was the target of an assassination attempt today when unknown assailants opened fire on him in front of his ministry's building. At least two of his bodyguards were killed. The culprits escaped.

Security sources described the attack to MENA saying that unknown individuals on two motorcycles approached Dr. Abdul-Mejid's vehicle and fired on him as he alighted from the car in front of the Ethiopian Ministry of Transport and Communications this morning.

The sources added that two of the minister's bodyguards were killed and the minister was hit by bullets in his shoulder.

The unknown attackers escaped and the police are looking for them.

According to eyewitnesses, the culprits looked like western Somalis, who live in Ethiopia's Ogadin Region. Some witnesses said they might belong to the banned Islamic Union, which operates clandestinely against the Ethiopian Government in Ogadin in southeast Ethiopia.

Ethiopia: Minister, Bodyguard Shot in Addis Ababa

AB0807112796 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Jul 96

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Ama Annan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Annan] Now, let's go to Ethiopia, where there is news of a shooting incident in the capital, Addis Ababa. Abraham Fesseha is on the line now from Addis Ababa. Abraham, what's happened?

[Fesseha] What has happened is the minister of communication and transport, Dr. Abdul-Mejid Hussein, who is also the chairman of the Ethiopian Somali Democratic League, was shot in front of his office this morning, and according to eyewitnesses when I arrived there, they told me that his bodyguard and another driver were shot or killed at the spot, that he was taken to hospital with a wound on his chest.

[Annan] Do we know what the condition of the minister is though?

[Fesseha] Well, according to my sources — the security forces whom I talked [to] at the spot — they told me that the shooting is very serious, and all in front of the office there is a lot of blood that includes his blood and the blood of his bodyguard, and he is now in hospital. I don't know, maybe.... [pauses] They are saying that it is very serious, he may not live at all.

[Annan] And who do you think might have done it?

[Fesseha] Well, according to the eyewitnesses, they told me that they look like Somalis. They shot him.... [pauses] They forced their way through the gate, and they shot him, and they shot his bodyguard, and they shot another driver who refused to give to them a car, and finally they spotted a taxi in which they removed the driver and went away, and the people are saying that they look like Somalis.

Ethiopia: Official Reports Minister's Life 'Not in Danger'

EA0807130096 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 8 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A government spokesman has announced that an assassination attempt against Dr. Abdul-Mejid Hussein, the transport and communications minister, failed today. The spokesman said the minister's life is not in danger, but he sustained a gunshot wound in the hand and is receiving medical attention. The assassination attempt occurred today near the minister's office. A policeman and a guard were killed.

Police are looking for the criminal. Eyewitnesses said the attackers looked like Somalis. Dr. Abdul-Mejid Hussein is the chairman of the Ethiopian Somali Democratic League.

Ethiopia: House of People's Representatives Approves New Budget

EA0507201396 Addis Ababa ETV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The House of People's Representatives today endorsed the budget for the next fiscal year which amounts to 9.6 billion birr, a huge amount of which some will go to infrastructural development.

While the share of the Federal Government is 6.2 billion birr, the budgetary subsidy to national regional governments totals around 3.4 billion birr. Pursuing its firm conviction in expanding infrastructural development throughout the country, the government has allocated 71.9 percent of the total budget to the fields of energy, road construction, as well as transport and communications. Most of the projects of health and education will be covered by the regional governments themselves.

In his explanation to the house, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi said budget allocation had been undertaken on the basis of three major criteria. He said the number of population, the ability to collect revenue, and backwardness were the major criteria taken into consideration at the time of determining the amount of budgetary subsidy to regional governments. According to ETV's Dawit Mengistu, Mr. Meles Zenawi said the criterion of population size was determined by the results of the first census conducted 10 years ago, as the 1994 census had not been finalized. Mr. Meles also said that the government, as it had done in the outgoing fiscal year, would not borrow money from the National Bank next year. He added budgetary deficit would be balanced with grant money secured in loan or aid from donors.

Meanwhile, Premier Meles on the same occasion at the House said Ethiopian exports are to enjoy privileges that ensure full ownership over the money they gain in foreign currency in the export market. The new initiative that will be gradually executed within the next three years will also allow private and government banks to freely transact in the foreign currency exchange market. Engidu Welde will present the news reported by Dawit Mengistu.

[Begin Engidu recording] Following an extensive discussion with the International Monetary Fund, IMF, that culminated in a mutual agreement to go ahead with a newly devised and ratified investment code, Prime Min-

ister Meles said today Ethiopia will enter into fundamental changes in foreign currency policy. Mr. Meles said as of next September [1996] Ethiopian exporters would not be obliged to deliver the money they get in foreign currency to the National Bank, unlike in the past when they had to give 100 percent of the money to the bank. He also said directives will be issued on how they should use the foreign currency. He noted that the exporter will be allowed to deposit in a bank up to 10 percent of his income in foreign currency and would (?sell) the balance within three weeks in a foreign currency exchange market. Noting that private and government banks will have the right to freely buy and sell foreign currency, the prime minister said the ongoing foreign currency exchange auction in the national bank will gradually phase out within the next three years.

The prime minister also said foreign currency will be allowed to importers who import secondhand goods, except secondhand clothes. Within the coming three years, Ethiopians who want to travel abroad and need foreign currency will be allowed to get as much foreign currency as they would like to.

Regarding fuel, medicine and fertilizers, Mr. Meles said the price of these commodities would be determined in accordance with the old market. He however said the government would continue to subsidize the price of fertilizers, but will eventually stop step by step.

As to inflation Mr. Meles said the Ethiopian Government had managed to dramatically reduce inflation, down to 1.2 percent this year from 13.4 percent last year without the support of IMF and the World Bank. He added following the deal struck between IMF and Ethiopia, IMF had acknowledged that they are pleased with inflation but expected it to rise to 2 percent within the coming three years. The economy of Ethiopia was reported to have registered a 7.7 percent growth this year and next year's economic growth is expected to be around 7 percent. [end recording]

Ethiopia: Chinese Experts Said To Perform Military Maintenance Work

NC0507162696 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 5 Jul (MENA)—A diplomatic source at the Chinese Embassy in Addis Ababa has revealed that 27 Chinese military experts are working for the Ethiopian Armed Forces in Ethiopia.

The source told MENA that the experts are working in activities affiliated with the maintenance and repair of Ethiopian military equipment.

Asked about the type of weapons, the diplomatic source said the experts' work covers Ethiopian army tanks, personnel carriers, and military vehicles inherited from the former army led by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who fled to Zimbabwe in 1991.

Somalia

Somalia: Heavy Fighting Reported in Mogadishu

*AB0607165296 Paris AFP in English
1019 GMT 6 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 6 Jul (AFP) — Heavy fighting involving four militias left at least 15 people dead and 65 wounded overnight and was continuing Saturday [6 July], witnesses said.

Demonstrators demanding that north Mogadishu strongman Ali Mahdi Mohamed mount an all-out offensive against south Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid meanwhile set up roadblocks in the north of the divided capital, smashed two official vehicles, and threw sticks and stones at Ali Mahdi's residence.

The fighting — with heavy machine-guns, 106-mm recoilless rifles, 102-mm mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and anti-aircraft missiles — began when General Aidid's militias advanced on the south Mogadishu enclave of Medina, inhabited by Abgal clansmen loyal to Ali Mahdi.

It then spread to areas controlled by Osman Hassan Ali "Ato," once Aidid's financier but now a bitter foe, even though both men are members of the Saad subclan of the Habr Gedir.

On Saturday morning Aidid's men exchanged heavy weapons fire across the Green Line with Ali Mahdi's militiamen.

Witnesses said Aidid's fighters had advanced several kilometres (miles) into Medina, demanding that its inhabitants surrender their weapons. His militia commanders said they had captured a former police station there being used as a jail, releasing two men sentenced to death for murder by an Islamic court.

With no hospital in the enclave, the wounded there were receiving emergency first aid, but drugs were short, witnesses said.

Somalia: 'Major War' Between Peace Forces, 'Bandits' Under Way

EA0607193596 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A major war between peace-supporting forces and bandits loyal to Aidid has broken

out in Mogadishu, Dr. Hussein Shaykh Ahmed Qadareh, the minister of information and culture has said. Briefing the Somali people over the mass media, he said the war was brought about by the bandits who imposed blockades against Makka and Madina Districts, and launched unprovoked attacks on locations controlled by the United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance [USC-SNA].

The minister said the war is not tribal, but is between the antipeace group and propeace Somalis. He said the group has been warned, both at the local and international level but it has continued with its warmongering, therefore, the war which has just broken out will not be stopped until the leader of the bandit group is captured.

The information and culture minister assured the public that during the military operations, the peace-supporting forces will not harm anyone because of their tribal affiliations but will only hunt down Aidid and members of his groups.

Finally the minister congratulated the peace-supporting forces who are united to save the Somali people, and to ensure the implementation of the teachings of God's sacred book, and civilian supporters who sacrificed their lives and property to end the six-year-old (?slavery) inflicted on them by the bandit leader.

Uganda

Uganda: President Museveni Appoints New Cabinet

EA0607183896 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 96

[Cabinet list read by John Nagendo, presidential adviser on media and public relations]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Appointment of cabinet ministers and other ministers:

Whereas Clause One of Article 113 and Clause One of Article 114 of the Constitution provide that the president with approval of parliament shall appoint cabinet ministers and other ministers, and whereas it is expedient that cabinet ministers and other ministers should be appointed for purposes of the formation of a new government, now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on the president by Clause One of Article 113 and Clause One of Article 114, and with the necessary parliamentary approval already secured, I hereby, do hereby appoint the various persons as cabinet ministers and other ministers in the performance of their functions.

Given under my hand at State House this sixth day of July 1996: Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President.

And here is the full list:

Government of the Republic of Uganda: members of cabinet:

President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Vice President, minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Dr. Speciosa Wandira Kazibwe
Prime Minister	Honorable Kintu Musoke
First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs	Hon. Eriya Kategaya
Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and Wildlife	Hon. Brigadier Moses Ali
Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Labor and Social Services	Hon. Paul Orono Etiang
Ministers of:	
Education and Sports	Hon. Amanya Muehga
Finance	Hon. Joseph Mayanja-Nkangi
Gender and Community Development	Hon. Hajati Janet B. Mukwaya
Health	Hon. Dr. Crispus W.C.B. Kiyonga
Information	Hon. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda
Internal Affairs	Hon. Major Tom Butime
Justice and Attorney General	Hon. Balthazar Bart Magunda Katuruke

President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Hon. Francis Ayume
Local Government	Hon. Jaheri Bidandi-Salli
Natural Resources	Hon. Gerald Sendawula
Public Service	Hon. Professor Apolo Nsibambi
Trade and Industry	Hon. Henry Muganwa Kajura
Works, Transport, and Communications	Hon. John Nasasira
Planning and Economic Development	Hon. Richard Kaijuka
Without Portfolio	Hon. Ali Kirunda Kivejinja

That is 21 people.

Ministers of State, Alternate Members of Cabinet, Office of the President:

Economic Monitoring	Hon. (Siad Bumba)
Security	Hon. (Wilson Muruli Mukasa)
(In Charge of) Law and Order (Triangle)	Hon. (Edward Tuddu Makubya)
(In Charge of) Karamoja	Hon. (Peter Aparite Lokirit)
(In Charge of) Political Affairs	Hon. (Medi Kabwa)

[In the] Vice President's Office, that position is still vacant.

8 July 1996

Office of the Prime Minister:

General	Dr. Wilferforce Kisamba Mugerwa
Resident in the North	Hon. Alphonse Cigamoi Owiny Dollo
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	Hon. L. Kezimbira Miyingo
General	Hon. Dr. (I Sebunyo Kibirige)
Defense, General	Hon. Amama Mbabazi
Training	Hon. Colonel (J.J. Odong)
Education and Sports, General	Hon. Capt. Edward Francis Babu
Primary Education	Hon. Brigadier Jim Muhwezi
Finance, Privatization	Hon. Matthew Rukikaire
Estandikwa	Hon. Dr. (Thomas S. Kireapao)
General	Hon. Basoga Ndadhu
Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation	Dr. (Martin Ariker)
Regional Cooperation	Hon. (Rebecca Kadaga)
Gender and Community Development	Hon. (Jane Frances Cooker)
Youth	still vacant

General	Dr. Wilferforce Kisamba Mugerwa
Health	still vacant
Internal Affairs	Hon. Colonel (Lo Arapai Omara)
Information	
Hon. Dr. Philip Byaruhanga	
Justice, and Constitutional Affairs	Hon. Emmanuel Kirenga
Local Government	Hon. Colonel Kahinda Otaiire and Hon. (Andrew Ware Awiri)
Labor and Social Affairs	vacant
Land, Housing, and Urban Development	Hon. (Juvenal Ayumu Akapi)
Natural Resources	Hon. Matiya Baguma Isoke
Public Service	Hon. (Mavengina Akumu)
Trade and Industry	Hon. Dr. (Abel Rwendeire)
Works, Transport, and Communication	Hon. (Sylvestre Wandisi Baryeba)
Economic Planning and Development	Hon. Samuel Kuteesa

Gentlemen, that is the full list of the cabinet and other ministers and their various portfolios.

**South Africa: Mandela Will Not Stand for
Reelection, Backs Mbeki**

*MB0707154896 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela has confirmed that he will not stand again as president of South Africa, and he has given strong backing to his deputy, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, to succeed him.

Mr. Mandela was speaking in an interview on the BBC program "Breakfast With Frost," ahead of his visit to Britain next week. He is to be the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Mandela, who will be 81 when the next election is due in three years time, said a young democracy needed a robust leadership. He said Mr. Mbeki was talented and very popular, and that if the ANC elected, he would feel that they had made the correct decision. Mr. Mandela said he hoped to spend time with his grandchildren, and to do a little farming when he retired.

**South Africa: Paper Alleges ANC Faction Planned
To Assassinate Mandela**

*MB0707185896 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 7 Jul 96 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Piet Muller]

[FBIS Translated Text] A small group from the ANC planned, as part of Operation Vula [meaning open] in 1990, to kill President Nelson Mandela. Their objective had been to incite a national uprising with anger over his death. A special assassin's gun with a telescopic lens was smuggled into the country from the U.S. for that purpose.

This is part of a series of shocking allegations to be submitted to the Truth Commission.

The Institute of Equality Before the Law will on Wednesday [10 July] make its submissions to the Truth Commission on the ANC's alleged crimes during the 80s and 90s. The document was drawn up by Major General Herman Stadler, retired security officer, and former witness in a series of court cases against the ANC.

Operation Vula still is a sensitive problem for the ANC, as it had planned to take over power through violence long after the Groote Schuur and the Pretoria Minutes between the ANC and the South African Government had been signed. These agreements had made provisions for the ending of all violence and underground activities.

It has already been alleged in court that Operation Vula was planned by a so-called "President's Committee" under the leadership of the then ANC leader, Oliver

Thambo. With him was a small core group involved in the Vula plans. They were mainly members of the South African Communist Party, including Joe Slovo.

The institute alleges that for the first time documents confiscated during a raid in 1990 in Durban are to be made public before the Truth Commission. The documents were on computer disks, and had been part of a sophisticated communication network created by the ANC.

The documents had been destined for use in a planned high treason court case. At the insistence of the F.W. de Klerk government, the case was later abandoned, to allow negotiations between the National Party and the ANC to progress.

According to the institute, the Truth Commission will have to decide if, in fact, there had been an assassination plan against Mandela, and whether weapons to this end had been smuggled into the country.

General Siphile Nyanda, currently second in command in the Army, and then still commander of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], was the first ANC member to be arrested when the police exposed Operation Vula.

During his bail application in the Durban Regional Court in 1990, it emerged that the planners of Vula saw the negotiation process as a convenient opportunity, which could be used for an attempt to take over power through violence.

A document read in court stated: "The possibility to take over power through violence remains a central element of our strategy. The combination of mass action and the preparation of the revolutionary forces runs concurrently with the negotiations."

Minutes of a secret meeting held in Tongaat also were mentioned in the bail application. According to the application, it was decided that negotiation was merely one form of the "struggle."

It also emerged from the interrogations that Vula's communications were so sophisticated that soon after Nyanda's arrest, a safe house in Johannesburg was vacated, and a large quantity of weapons removed.

The court's finding was that large quantities of weapons, among them machine guns and rocket launchers, had been smuggled into the country. More than 500,000 rands in cash also was confiscated, and the identities of nine "safe houses" belonging to Vula members were exposed.

It also emanated from sections of the document that funds were smuggled into the country through the South

African Communist Party's offices in London, and that weapons stored in secret compartments of automobiles' gasoline tanks were brought into the country from Botswana.

South Africa: ANC Denies Newspaper Report on Plans To Assassinate Mandela

MB0707192996 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC has rejected a report in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, *RAPPORT*, that there was a plan within Operation Vula to assassinate ANC leader Nelson Mandela. The party says no such plan ever existed, either within Operation Vula or within the broad ANC. The claim, it said, resembled those made during the disinformation campaign that accompanied the arrest of Vula operatives in 1990.

South Africa: KwaZulu/Natal By-Elections Set for 20 Jul

MB0507134796 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Twentieth July has been set as the date for the holding of by-elections at two districts in KwaZulu/Natal where irregularities occurred during local elections in the province two weeks ago.

At Mzumbe on the lower south coast, where voting stations were not opened on election day, 23 polling stations will be set up for voting. At a rural community between Vryheid and Dundee, where wrong ballot papers were issued, 22 polling stations will open.

South Africa: IFP, ANC Accept Election Results; By-Elections in 2 Weeks

MB0407094696 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN July 4 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) looks set to increase its control over rural KwaZulu-Natal with by-elections in two IFP-supporting areas within the next few weeks.

By-elections would be held "probably within the next two weeks" in two polling districts that experienced administrative problems during last week's poll, local government spokesman Warwick Dorning said on Thursday [4 July].

About 12,000 registered voters near Vryheid, regional council two, were discounted because they cast their votes on the wrong ballot papers.

Results from the region so far show the IFP enjoys 95 percent of voter support, compared to the African National Congress' two percent.

A by-election will also be held in regional council seven, where five polling stations didn't open last week due to the absence of voters' rolls. An estimated 20,000 people weren't able to vote in that area.

The IFP last week polled 65 percent of the vote in region seven.

Results from the two by-elections should extend the IFP's lead over the ANC in terms of council seats won throughout the province. At present, the IFP tally stands at 562 seats compared to the ANC's 514, with 225 seats still outstanding.

In regional council areas, the IFP won 393 seats compared to the ANC's 113. The situation was the reverse in urban areas, where the ANC enjoys a significant lead over the IFP.

Leaders from both parties have accepted the election result and have recommitted themselves to ongoing peace initiatives in the province.

South Africa: IFP Reportedly Plans 'Major' Leadership Changes

MB0507152296 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 5-11 Jul 96 p 8

[Report by Ann Eveleth]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is planning to oust some of its top political representatives following its election defeat in KwaZulu-Natal's main cities, the province's economic heartland.

Party members will also debate whether to form an alliance with either the National Party (NP) or the African National Congress.

IFP leaders said the party was expected to do a major overhaul of its parliamentary lists. Some of its provincial deadwood will probably be forced to quit, making way for national heavyweights to bolster its forces in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature.

National Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane has been mentioned as one leader whose talents may be recruited to help the party shore up its provincial image in advance of the 1999 national elections.

Seen as a long-term successor to IFP national chairman Frank Mdlalose as premier, Ngubane has also been tipped as a possible successor to party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane said a National Council meeting would begin a process of "intensive introspection and thorough self-criticism from which we can only emerge with a broader appeal".

Debates over the party's future in the Government of National Unity appeared to have been placed on the back-burner in favour of this reassessment, with Jiyane this week reducing last week's "strong possibility" of a withdrawal to a "50-50" chance.

Jiyane said the party would "leave no stone unturned" in its appraisal of the election results, and the process would stretch well beyond the party's national conference due in three weeks and may include a series of workshops in which party leaders would examine the party's policies and direction.

IFP leaders said two views were being expressed within their ranks: one favoured building an alliance with the NP with the aim of fitting into its initiative to create a new political movement to challenge the ANC for national power in 1999, while others wanted an alliance with the ANC.

The IFP leaders said if the National Council endorses Ngubane's return to the province, this would bolster the chances of an ANC-IFP alliance — at least in KwaZulu-Natal.

Ngubane is known to have a healthy relationship with all ANC leaders, nationally and provincially.

Mdlalose is believed to favour co-operation with the ANC at local government level — an idea mooted by the ANC following its massive urban sweep last week. However the NP is trying to prevent the formation of such an alliance, fearing it could snowball into an ANC-IFP alliance at higher levels of the government. It is understood that the NP had already reached a tentative agreement with elements within the IFP to outvote the ANC for control of the Richard's Bay Transitional Local Council, which the ANC won, but failed to secure an overall majority.

However, other elements within the IFP, which favoured easing grassroots tensions to place the focus on delivery, had formed a compact with the ANC to work together in the strife torn Eastcourt-Wembezi council, where the two parties were evenly matched and together outnumber the majority ratepayers association.

Jiyane said the party had instructed newly-elected councillors within its ranks to form "tactical alliances" based on local situations until the party decided which direction to take.

Party leaders suggested the debate on local government alliances would need to be resolved by this weekend, in advance of the local horse-trading which would precede the first formal meetings of the new councils. The debate about the party's national future was likely to rage on for much longer.

Both the ANC and NP are testing the waters with the party at local government level. The ANC's offer of local government cooperation is seen as an extension of the recent peace initiative and, if extended to provincial and national levels, could herald the end of bloodshed and the beginning of an era in which South Africa's two leading black parties would move forward on the basis of delivering to a common constituency. Jiyane did not rule out an ANC-IFP alliance, saying: "In principle, I'm not against the possibility. Our constituencies are the same — the poorest of the poor."

Other IFP leaders say such an alliance could also give the IFP an opportunity to extract constitutional concessions from the ANC, and soften ANC determination to destroy the IFP's powerbase in KwaZulu-Natal.

Other IFP leaders, however, appear more inclined to support an opposition alliance. The party's local government MEC (Member of the Executive Council) Peter Miller argued that KwaZulu-Natal's electorate had delivered a "two-thirds anti-ANC vote. There is a clear potential for realignment [with the NP and DP (Democratic Party)]," he said. Dismissing the prospects of an alliance with the ANC, Miller said the ANC's co-operation offer was "just big talk. In Maritzburg they control two thirds of the council. Do you think they are going to be altruistic and form an alliance when their own councillors want positions?"

Critics say Miller's suggestion of an IFP-NP alliance would merely herald a return to the segregated politics of the past, when the IFP ruled the province's black population through the KwaZulu homeland while the NP controlled the "minority" populations in white Natal.

IFP leaders said the party would have to find a common ground between these opposing viewpoints before it takes its place in South Africa's emerging political realignment.

The decisions it takes will be pivotal in determining whether the party can reverse the backslide it experienced last week or find itself relegated to history's scrapyard by the forces of urbanisation and development.

South Africa: IFP—Party Has No Intention of Leaving Unity Government

MB0507205696 Johannesburg SABC 1 Television Network in Zulu 1800 GMT 5 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] IFP (Inkatha Freedom Party) has no intention to leave the government of national unity, this was said by IFP chairman, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, during the party's conference at Ulundi. Dr. Mdlalose said the issue of leaving the government of national

unity is not on their agenda. Dr. Mdlalose said the decision to withdraw or remain in the government of national unity will be taken at the party's annual general conference. He continued that the latest speculative reports by the media that the conference is expected to take a decision on the party's future tomorrow on the issue, is not true. He said the matter is not even on the agenda.

[Begin Mdlalose recording, in English] Reports that the party is considering an issue of withdrawal from the government of national unity, that is never on the agenda, and if it ever were to be considered, it would be considered by the annual general conference. [end recording]

Dr. Mdlalose said that the conference will review the performance of the Inkatha Freedom Party during the recent local government elections. Dr. Buthelezi congratulated the ANC and IFP leaders on showing that peace could be accomplished in the province.

[Begin Buthelezi recording, in English] The initiative that was taken seems to have born some fruits in the sense that, the elections as a whole, whatever the results are, went off peacefully. So, that's what we applaud more than anything else. [end recording]

He criticized the news reporters that they are fomenting violence in the province by saying that big cities like Durban and Pietermaritzburg will get huge budgets rather than small rural towns, because the big cities are under the control of the ANC.

South Africa: ANC, IFP Reportedly Engaged in 'Secret Talks'

*MB0607140396 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 5 July 96 p 2*

[Report by Paddy Harper]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An alliance between former bitter political rivals may be in the offing following disclosures of behind-the-scenes meetings involving top ANC and Inkatha leaders in KwaZulu-Natal.

Although leaders on both sides were reluctant to comment on the content of the meetings, they confirmed that high-level exchanges have been taking place.

Among those involved in the meetings are ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) member S'bu Ndebele and the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) secretary general, Ziba Jiyane.

It is believed the IFP is also considering a provincial cabinet shake-up after today's meeting, with Dr. Ben Ngubane known for his ability to work in multiparty government and more specifically with the ANC —

being re-deployed in KwaZulu-Natal. His move could come in anticipation of an alliance with the ANC.

Although the initiative will be vigorously opposed by hardline elements in the IFP, who favour an alliance with the National Party (NP), political realities could easily swing the party towards the ANC option.

It is expected that the ANC/IFP meetings will come up for discussion at Inkatha's national council meeting in Ulundi today.

A possible exit from the Government of National Unity will also be examined as an option.

The debate is expected to continue at the party's annual conference later this month.

Ndebele confirmed that the ANC had approached the IFP for closer cooperation. "We are willing to work with any party that represents the interests of the oppressed people of our province," he said. The success of the initiative, Ndebele said, hinged on the decisions taken by the IFP council.

Poor election results in urban areas, coupled with ANC inroads in rural constituencies and its conciliatory and inclusive overtures may well pave the way for the working alliance between the two movements.

Also in the alliance's favour is the success of the May 1996 provincial peace pact, brokered in the absence of both the NP and hard-line whites in the IFP historically linked with a series of apartheid governments.

The current talks are an extension of this process and have strongly emphasised good ANC-IFP relations in the pre-1979 period.

Pro-NP elements in the IFP have also taken hard knocks over their failed attempts to secure gains in the national and provincial constitutional arenas.

Their bungled handling of the walkout from the constitutional assembly and the dismal showing by the imported English conservatives entrusted with the KwaZulu-Natal poll campaign are also seen as strengthening the hand of moderates in the party.

Disastrous poll results — the IFP's slice of the provincial vote dropped by more than five percent — have also given the party a "wake-up call."

More important, the party lost badly to the ANC in the urban areas. Its support has virtually been wiped out in Pietermaritzburg.

In Durban Metro the IFP took only 25 of the 301 seats. Smaller IFP strongholds also fell into ANC hands.

The ANC has much to offer in the horse-trading leading to the establishment of the province's 61 Transitional Local Councils (TLC)s.

One senior ANC source said his party has adopted an inclusive approach, aimed at building alliances to secure delivery to predominately black constituencies.

This would also effectively undermine the NP's vision of an anti-ANC bulwark, spearheaded by KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte. Schutte wants to build a right-of-centre coalition as a "strong political force that can oppose the ANC," at all levels of government.

However, this overture effectively offers the IFP little in terms of potential patronage — the NP took only 12.6 percent of the provincial vote. The IFP has also learnt that campaigning on a negative ticket does not win votes.

But old alliances die hard. In towns like Margate and Richards Bay, IFP, NP and independents have already forged anti-ANC pacts. Whether such alliances will continue hinges around this weekend's national council decision.

ANC and IFP leaders have also adopted a conciliatory tone towards, carefully avoiding hostile rhetoric in the wake of the poll. Ndebele told NEW NATION his party ruled out any alliances with the NP. "The people who voted for the ANC are the poor, the homeless, the jobless. The people who voted IFP are the poor, the homeless, the jobless. The people who voted for the Minority Front are the poor, the homeless, the jobless," he said.

"If these parties are to work together to address the problems of the people who voted for them they are obviously going to find each other. With the IFP, when you look beyond the political rhetoric, common ground can be found."

Significantly, Jiyane this week put forward a position almost identical to Ndebele's.

"In principle, I'm not against the possibility of an alliance. Our constituencies are the same — the poorest of the poor," Jiyane said.

South Africa: ANC, Inkatha Leaders Deny Plans To Merge

MB0807093396 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
8 Jul 96 p 3

[Report by Justice Malala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) will remain two distinct and independent parties and there is no likelihood of a

merger between them, but there will be areas for co-operation at local and other levels.

Leaders of both parties said yesterday that although moves between them to bring peace to KwaZulu Natal seemed to be succeeding and talks to co-operate at local level were at an advanced stage, the chances of a merger at higher levels were slim or nonexistent.

They were responding to a weekend press report which claimed moves were afoot to merge the two parties in the province. "The truth of the matter is that we cannot talk about a merger, alliance or union between the two at this stage. The ANC and IFP will remain two distinct, independent and sovereign organisations.

"Both agree on several things, like the fact that both will benefit from peace, democracy and development — that forms the basis of co operation, not of a union or alliance or merger," ANC KwaZulu Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said.

IFP chairman and KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said that too much had been read into recent peace talks between the members of his executive's peace committee that comprises ANC and IFP representatives

The success story was that the two parties had achieved a peace formula — including agreement to draw up a code of political conduct for political parties — which had carried the province peacefully through the local election and its aftermath, rather than the reported imminent alliance or merger, he said.

He said realignment between his party and the National Party had also not been under consideration. Makhaye said many "forces within the ANC agree that we must co-operate with the IFP, and a great number of the forces within Inkatha agree with this co-operation. But once you talk about a merger, it is a completely different thing and we might trigger off forces that will be against this cooperation."

Makhaye warned that there were some elements, mainly white, in the IFP who talked of cooperation between the two parties as "ganging up of blacks against whites".

South Africa: Provinces Seeking More Power Accused of Seeking Secession

MB0307182296 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Constitutional Court has heard argument from the Constitutional Assembly's legal counsel that provinces who want more powers actually want to secede. Constitutional Assembly lawyer

George Bizos told the court that the promotion of national unity was very important.

The Constitutional Court, which is sitting in Johannesburg, has been hearing evidence about provincial powers. The National Party and IFP (Inkatha Freedom Party) said the court shouldn't ratify the Constitution because it doesn't provide for enough powers for the provinces.

Meanwhile, Constitutional Assembly lawyer Wim Trengove says that while the Senate doesn't provide provinces with enough power, the National Council of Provinces (NCP) which replaces the Senate will do so; but because of the way it's constituted, delegates to the NCP won't have to vote along party-political lines.

South Africa: Minister Wants To Employ 5,000 Americans in Civil Service

MB0507192896 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
28 Jun 96 p 16

[FBIS Translated Text] Civil Service Minister Zola Skweyiya wants to appoint a U.S. consultant firm to act in the place of the South African Civil Service. He has given up hope of ever ridding the civil service of white experts who are still running matters in many departments of the civil service. But he can no longer tolerate the white faces. A large U.S. consultant firm, Towers Perrin, is to take over the job, sending up to 5,000 Americans to do South Africa's technical government work.

The entire giant of a team will work under the leadership of an American black, Robert Latimer, and all seniors will be black. They are all believed to be highly educated and capable of enabling South African state departments to function more cheaply and more effectively than the current civil service — bigger and better — Texas style.

Thabo Mbeki, under pressure from Skweyiya, already has signed a contract with Towers Perrin. The latter has appointed a representative in South Africa, also an American black, to conduct the negotiations. Towers Perrin is to perform the work for an undisclosed initial period, at a cost of 40 million rands. The state has to pay 4 million rands, and the private sector 36 million rands.

Mbeki's bagging letters to all of the big financial institutions in South Africa have not produced much. The companies concerned only shook their heads, and closed their money bags.

Skweyiya then found himself in a dilemma, because the contractors were dangling their contracts before him, and he wanted the funding. Towers Perrin Chief John Kason then turned to the U.S. Government to come for-

ward with the funds. Here was an excellent opportunity to run South Africa, and to exercise hegemony in the vast country using just a few people, as Shepstone had done in Pretoria in 1876.

But Towers' plans ran into snags. Their contact with the U.S. Government was via Energy Affairs Secretary Hazel O'Leary. She arranged a demonstration of Perrin's governing capabilities in her office, for the benefit of the U.S. Department of Trade and USAID. The response, however, was poor. Hazel had been suspected of corruption over the allocation of U.S. state contracts abroad to blacks, for the specific benefit of blacks, without following transparent tender procedures. And we now have O'Leary here with Latimer, and a contract which Towers was not allocated through open competition, but through Skweyiya's favor.

The Americans already have been embarrassed by a phone call from Mandela to Clinton, asking for millions of dollars to buy out white teachers so that Education Minister Bengu, also at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer, could appoint thousands of black teachers. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Republican Congress, which has to approve the amount, will veto the plan.

Skweyiya, contract in hand, will start making demands to Towers which the company might not be able to meet.

Skweyiya's son attracted international attention at the Menlo Park High School when, about 10 years ago, he wanted to participate in athletics with white boys. The school committee refused, and this led to a political uproar which culminated in the reelection of a school committee. Skweyiya junior competed, but he lost. So too will Skweyiya senior lose in his American race.

South African Press Review for 3 Jul

MB0307134996

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Monitoring of Employment Equity — "Significantly, the Government's plans on employment and occupation equity do not talk of quotas and targets. But at the same time they contain the ominous threat of sanction," notes a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 July. The monitoring of employment equity change "appears suspect" since "there is talk of employers having to keep audits on employment, pay and benefits with specific reference to race, gender and people who have a disability. Also the carrot and/or stick to perform will have to be wielded with great care. Those employers who are deemed to have implemented

the Government's plans will be favoured when tenders and contracts are awarded, and they could also receive subsidies in the form of training grants and investment incentives. Here lie the seeds of corruption and political nepotism if great care is not taken."

SOWETAN

Employment Equity Plans — Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 3 July comments on the Government's discussion paper on employment equity, saying "Government intervention in making our workplaces more just and equitable has become inevitable." Government's plan "sounds reasonable in that it advocates a carrot and stick approach and does not tell employers what to do directly. It is good that the onus to bring about change has been placed on employers as it is they who determine the pace of industrial change. Although there may be understandable concern about the bureaucracy that may come into being if the plan becomes law, the

costs will be justifiable in the light of the overwhelming need to bring about industrial justice in South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

Employment Equity — Commenting on the Government's discussion paper on employment equity Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 3 July in a page-12 editorial says it strikes a balance "in the sphere where white fears and black expectations are at their most intense. It is unthreatening. Its main dynamic, quite properly, is to create an incentive by offering firms greater opportunities to win government business if their so-called employment equity programmes are adjudged adequate in design and implementation. The only concern here is that the adjudication will have to be credible, consistent and fair." **BUSINESS DAY** believes its main shortcoming is its "excessive optimism at the extent to which programmes can be monitored."

Angola**Angola: UN's Sibanda Notes Calm Prevailing Nationwide**

MB0307203896 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jul 96

[Interview with Unavem-3 Commander General Phillip Valery Sibanda by unidentified correspondents in Luanda on 3 July; Sibanda's remarks in English with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese — processed from the Portuguese]

[FBIS Translated Text] General Phillip Valery Sibanda, commander of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3], told our correspondent on 3 July that everything is being done to wrap up military matters by 30 July. Gen. Sibanda noted that calm has prevailed in the country over the past few days.

[Begin recording] [Sibanda] The military situation is calm. There is really nothing to worry about that. We still have few bandit actions in Benguela and Huila, but they are not any source of major concern.

[Unidentified correspondent] Have there been any developments regarding the 15th assembly area at Capenda Camulemba?

[Sibanda] Yes, like I said last time, there has been some progress. We had a team there today to confirm the exact location. And if they have done that — the chief engineer is outside to see me — then tomorrow they will move in to verify the location of land mines. Then we will move in to open the assembly area.

[Correspondent] How many soldiers have been quartered?

[Sibanda] Well, there has been no major change. We have about 2,500 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] men in Mavinga, Jamba, Lumbala N'guimbo, Cazombo, Cuemba, and Luao. These troops have been waiting for transportation for two to three weeks or even more. As you know, access routes are difficult. We have a government aircraft waiting in the area right now. Today we had three Mi-8's moving troops from Mavinga to Licua. We will continue tomorrow, and then will go to Mavinga and Jamba. We hope that we will have better conditions to carry out that operation.

[Correspondent] Do you think military matters will be finalized by the end of July and that political issues will begin to be addressed?

[Sibanda] Look, it is difficult. It is a tight schedule. We are doing our best, but if it does not work out accordingly, then I am sure the sides will reschedule the program. [end recording]

Angola: UNITA Denies Agreement Reached on Constitutional Amendment

MB0607160496 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 5 Jul 96

[From the "Londres Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has denied it reached an agreement with the government on the draft constitutional amendment. In an interview with the BBC Portuguese Service this afternoon, Abel Chivuvuku, a member of the UNITA political delegation to the negotiations with the government, said the two parties have not yet reached an agreement. Abel Chivukuvuku said the government wants an executive president, two vice presidents, and one prime minister, but UNITA continues to insist that this composition is excessive and does not dignify the posts in question.

[Begin recording] [Chivukuvuku] We have not yet concluded discussions on the constitutional amendment. The amendment involves two main areas: First, the mandates for the organs of power — that is the Parliament and the government, and the role of the two vice presidents. We are still discussing these issues and it is not true that we have reached an agreement on this or that point, since the whole amendment is a package. It will be approved in its entirety and not bit by bit.

The proposals presented by the government — the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] — are that there should be an executive president, two non-executive vice presidents, and one prime minister. Our view was that we could accept and discuss the issue of executive president, but the two vice presidents should also have executive powers. This being the case, there is no need for a prime minister with executive powers because it would be redundant.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is UNITA therefore suggesting two executive vice presidents? What would these two vice presidents do exactly?

[Chivukuvuku] We believe it is imperative to dignify the posts we are establishing so as to also dignify the country. It is of no use to have two symbolic vice presidents. We need two executive vice presidents. We shall therefore continue to discuss the composition and tasks of these organs. The MPLA, the government, wants to maintain the post of prime minister. What would a prime minister do if the two vice presidents have executive powers?

[Correspondent] The Parliament is a sovereign body. The MPLA and UNITA are discussing the draft Constitution amendment. Does it not seem unethical that other

political parties with seats in Parliament should be excluded from these negotiations?

[Chivukuvuku] We believe it is the responsibility of the MPLA and UNITA to assume the imperative task of consolidating peace, national reconciliation, and democracy in the country, as well as preparing grounds for economic and social development. This is the fundamental responsibility of the MPLA and UNITA, obviously with the participation of the entire Angolan society. [end recording]

Angola: Police Begin To Disarm Civilians; 250 Weapons Collected

MB0607204696 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Police has already begun to disarm civilians. This morning, it collected 250 weapons from civilians in the nine districts of the city of Luanda. The materiel also included grenades, clips, and bayonets. Eight criminals involved in armed robberies have been detained.

The disarming of civilians by the national police, under the supervision of the UN, falls within the framework of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Lesotho: Prime Minister in Hospital, Reportedly 'Doing Fine'

MB0707163396 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT 7 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 7 SAPA—Staff at Hydromed Hospital in Bloemfontein on Sunday (7 July) confirmed Lesotho Prime Minister Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle was receiving medical treatment there, and said he was "doing fine."

The hospital's admissions section confirmed Mokhehle was a patient. A Sister Coetzer said: "The patient from Lesotho is doing fine and is not in any danger."

She declined to give information on Mokhehle's ailment.

The prime minister has not been well since last year, when he was treated for heart problems at a Bloemfontein hospital, according to Radio Lesotho.

Mokhehle recently handed over many of his official duties to Deputy Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili.

Mozambique

Mozambique: Islam Reportedly 'Begins To Flex Its Political Muscle'

MB0507143396 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 5-11 Jul 96 p 16

[Report by Andrew Meldrum]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sabati Omar breaks from his work building a mosque to explain how Islam is growing in Boane, a rural area in southern Mozambique. "Every month we see somebody convert," says Omar, 25, who has taken time off from his job at a general store to help build the domed mosque. "People are attracted because they see strength in our religion. They see how hard we work, how we lead clean lives. Our faith gives hope to poor people."

The growth of Islam in Mozambique is provoking controversy as the religion begins to flex its political muscle. Parliament has passed a law to make the two days of Eid — which mark the end of the fasting month of Ramadan — public holidays. The Bill was introduced by Parliament's 59 Muslim members and backed by the ruling Frelimo party.

However, Roman Catholics and other Christians object to the Muslim holidays and, perhaps because of the controversy, President Joaquim Chissano has delayed signing the Bill into law.

"We oppose these holidays because if the Muslims succeed at this they will impose other laws," the Catholic Cardinal Dom Alexandre dos Santos says. "Tomorrow we could find that fundamentalism has taken over."

Dos Santos and the Christian Council have urged Chissano not to enact the Eid holiday Bill. They suggest *tolerancia de ponto* [informal holiday] which would allow Muslims to take the days as holiday. Muslims say workplaces and schools would not honour the informal holiday.

In its Marxist zeal after coming to power in 1975, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government made Christmas a non-religious holiday called Family Day. Christians charge that they do not have any public holidays, but Muslims counter that every Sunday is a Christian holiday.

Mozambique seems a long way from the centres of Islam. More than 800 years ago Arab traders brought the faith to trading posts along the country's Indian Ocean coast.

Portuguese colonialists imposed Catholicism 300 years later and forced Muslims to take Christian names. But

the Muslim faith has remained strong, particularly in the north.

According to a 1991 government survey, Muslims make up about 20 percent of the 17-million population, while Catholics account for 24 percent, Protestants 21 percent and 30 percent follow traditional practices of ancestral worship. However, Muslim leaders claim their own numbers are much greater.

"Muslims are 40 to 50 percent of the population," Nazir Lunat, a businessman and Frelimo member of Parliament, says. "We were suppressed in the colonial time and during Frelimo's Marxist years. We could not stand up and be counted openly."

Lunat is overseeing the construction of a mosque in Maputo's wealthy Polana district, joining 22 other mosques in the capital. Some observers say Arab states are funding the proliferation of mosques across the country, a claim Lunat denies.

Mozambique's main opposition group, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], is firmly against the Eld holidays. "It is dear in our Constitution that we have a lay state which is not for any religion," Raul Domingos, Renamo's leader in Parliament, says.

Swaziland

Swaziland: 4,000 Demonstrators Reportedly Dispersed by Police

MB0607173396 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1622 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MANZINI Swaziland July 6 SAPA-AFP—Police on Saturday [6 July] dispersed a demonstration here of about 4,000 opposition party supporters calling on Swaziland's government to institute democratic reforms.

The gathering, which had been called at Manzini's Freedom Square by leaders of the opposition People's United Democratic Movement to announce a new "defiance campaign" against the government, was peacefully ended by several thousand police officers.

Demonstration organisers told AFP they had gathered to call on the government, which is led by the youthful King Mswati III, to allow "alternative" parties into government.

Movement official Mario Masuku said: "We wanted to demonstrate that we are a peaceful organisation. We don't want violence."

In another protest meeting here Saturday, about 4,000 teachers resolved to continue a three-week-long strike, which has crippled the country's education system and

prompted 25 student leaders to go on hunger strike in sympathy.

The teachers, who have called for 18 percent wage increases, rejected the government's latest offer of 10.9 percent and agreed to continue their battle in Swaziland's industrial court on Monday.

On Saturday, Mswati was rumoured to have cancelled an official trip to Thailand, which had been scheduled for July 7 to 12.

A welfare ministry official, who asked not to be named, told AFP the king had decided to stay in Swaziland until its domestic problems subsided.

In January, an eight-day strike by civil servants and the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions in support of political demands paralysed this tiny southern African kingdom, which is sandwiched between South Africa and Mozambique.

Swaziland: Civil Servants Reportedly Accept 10.94% Salary Increase

MB0807074996 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 8 Jul 96 pp 1, 2

[Report by Velaphi Hlatshwayo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Civil servants on Saturday [6 July] accepted the 10.94 percent which is offered by the government for the year 1996/97. This was confirmed by Secretary-General of the Swaziland National Association of Civil Servants (SNACS), Ms Fortunate Zwane after their meeting held behind close-doors at William Pitcher Teacher College in Manzini.

In an interview, she said during their talks with the government, she (government) agreed to make an increase of 1.04 percent for the year 1996/97.

However, Ms Zwane mentioned that they are accepting this on two conditions. "We want the government to withdraw the case which is still pending at the Industrial Court of Swaziland and to cancel the roll-call they were taking all along," she said.

Ms Zwane stressed that if the government would be reluctant to their request, the increment which has been introduced will be rejected and they would continue with their strike.

"We shall go back to our respective workplaces if the government complies with our plight. The pending case and the roll-calls they were taking need to be cancelled," she said.

She said it was imperative to come back to the people to make a report of the on-going negotiations with government. Ms Zwane further stated that if the government

does not welcome their request, they will call a meeting to decide on a new programme of action.

The Swaziland National Association of Civil Servants (SNACS) and Swaziland National Association of Teachers (SNAT) are on a strike to press the government to accede to their demand of an 18 percent salary increase.

Government is offering 9.9 percent as per the budget for the year 1996/97. The current impasse has been going on for almost three weeks with no end in sight.

These two organisations will today appear in the Industrial Court of Swaziland to argue why an interim order outlawing the strike should not be made final.

The case is before the president of the Industrial Court, Mr Martin Banda.

**Swaziland: Teachers' Strike Enters 23d Day;
10.94% Increase Rejected**

*MB0807075396 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 8 Jul 96 p 6*

[Report by Thulani Thwala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The strike by teachers which enters its 23rd day today continues as they have rejected a 10.94 percent salary increment offered by government.

Government has offered both teachers and civil servants an extra 1.04 percent increment over the original 9.9 percent.

Teachers rejected the offer in their mass meeting held at the Trade Fair grounds in Manzini on Saturday [6 July]. The meeting which took four hours was occasionally brought to a halt by the public address system which had a technical fault and by emotional members.

Acting President of the Swaziland National Association of Teachers (SNAT), Mr Phineas Magagula told the meeting about the latest developments in the negotiations with government.

"I have with a me report from the negotiations table, government has offered us a mere 1.04 percent on top of the 9.9 percent she had put as a final offer. This adds up to 10.94 percent contrary to the 18 percent you demanded from her. However, I must put the record straight here that we had to use all tools at our disposal to get the 1.04 percent, we played around with the figures until we lost track of the whole process.

"This is the only thing I have for you from government, and the ball is now in your court, brainstorm the issue and come out with a response we can take back to her," he said.

Almost all the teachers who took the floor described the offer as an insult, warning that the government negotiation team led by Mr Frank Buckham can be sued.

However, some of them were of the idea that the strike he called off to give government time to think about the issue and for the good of the students.

The majority which was against the, idea saw red and threatened to leave the meeting if the people with a different idea from theirs are allowed a chance to take the floor.

The President had a tough time trying to bring the situation under control, however he was able to call back the teachers for the meeting.

Since there were two resolutions, Magagula called upon the teachers to vote. All the teachers who attended the meeting voted for the strike to continue except for the Headmaster of St Christopher's High School, Mr France Dlamini.

"The strike continues until we get the 18 percent and may I urge all of you here to respect the resolution you have voted for," Magagula said before he closed the meeting.

About 2,000 teachers attended the meeting.

**Swaziland: Teachers Set To Continue Strike for
18% Pay Increase**

*MB0707135396 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 6 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Teachers in Swaziland seem set to continue their strike action in support of a pay claim for an 18 percent increase. The government has persistently taken the hard line and the teachers are being threatened with the sack. A court order has told them to get back to classes, but they stayed out.

Well, the government has come up with a new offer and today the teachers held a big meeting to decide what next. On the line to Mbabane, Rachel Rawlings asked our correspondent, Tom Holloway, what the government's latest offer was.

[Begin recording] [Holloway] At the meeting late last night at the Ministry of Economic Planning, near where the teams have been meeting, the government did agree, I understand, to raise the offer. So the final offer, I understand, which was put to the teachers today, was a 10.95 percent.

[Rawlings] And what did the teachers make of that increase?

[Holloway] Well, it has been thrown out. It was unanimously decided to continue the strike and stick it out for the 18 percent increase.

[Rawlings] Now, this strike has been going on for three weeks. The teachers seem to be in a fairly militant mood, then?

[Holloway] Yes, well, certainly the executive is in a mood, it appears. It is difficult to say, really, how most of the teachers feel because today's meeting was attended by less than 2,000 teachers, out of about 10,000, and you always get a hardcore of people in such a small meeting. So, it is difficult to tell, really, whether this decision could be said to be the majority opinion of the teachers. Also, there is the fact that these meetings are held in places which are open to the public. This was held at the trade fair ground and it was not closed, so we are not quite sure whether the 2,000-odd people who were there were in fact all teachers and the voting itself is by no means a secret ballot. It is more of a head count. Like today, the teachers were asked to decide on which of two resolutions they supported. One resolution was to continue the strike and stick up for the 18 percent and the other one was for suspending the strike while negotiations for the 18 percent continued. Those for the continuing of the strike were simply asked to go down on the field from the stand and the majority went down onto the field. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zambia

Zambia: MMD Maintains Majority Seats in Nationwide Local Elections

MB0507203496 (Internet) *Zambia Today in English*
5 Jul 96

[Item originally published by ZANA on 5 July: "MMD Maintains Popularity With Electorate"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) today maintained its stranglehold on the politics of Zambia when it picked the majority of the seats which were at stake in by-elections municipal council seats all across the country. Of the ten polls so far declared, MMD has picked seven while their bitterest rivals, the United National Independence Party (UNIP) has only managed five seats.

UNIP in fact had its best showing in the Western Province where detained aristocrat, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta, comes from. In this province, the United National Independence Party won three of the five local government by-elections which took place yesterday.

Provincial Local Government Officer, Mubita Musole, confirmed this when he told ZANA in an interview that in Mongu's Mulambwa ward Mr Silumesii Musole

(UNIP) netted 192 votes against his rival Mr Leonard Sabo (MMD) who collected only 103 votes.

MMD scooped the Mulwa ward while UNIP grabbed the Lui ward in the local government by-elections held in Mongu yesterday.

Announcing the results in Mongu today, Returning Officer Mrs Joyce Kakundu said MMD candidate Mr Henry Simonda won the Mulwa ward by polling 107 votes as against his UNIP rival Mr George Lubasi who got 102 votes.

In the Lui ward, UNIP candidate Mr Bernard Kasoni polled 192 votes, beating the MMD candidate Mr Dennis Kabila who received 93 votes only. Mrs Kakundu said in the Lui ward, 298 people voted of which 13 were spoiled votes while in the Mulwa ward 317 voted out of 08 were spoiled papers. [sentence as received]

At Kaoma Civic Centre, area deputy council secretary Mr Febian Muneku disclosed that another UNIP candidate Mr Benard Masoni sailed through after receiving 192 votes from the electorate against the MMD's contestant Mr Dennis Kabila who secured 93 votes.

Similarly, the situation in Luanchumwa ward in Lukulu district favoured UNIP candidate Mr Maybin Sikufele who triumphed the election race after scoring 182 votes against his MMD opponent Mr Crispin Limwanya who polled 107 votes.

But in Kaoma's Mulwa ward, MMD candidate Mr Henry Simonda narrowly beat his UNIP rival Mr George Lubasi by five votes when he secured 107 votes against the latter's 102 votes. [passage omitted]

Zambia: MMD Wins Over 80 Percent of Contested Seats

MB0807075796 *Lusaka THE DAILY MAIL in English*
6 Jul 96

[Report by Justine Mwiinga — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] has triumphed in the just ended local government elections, sweeping over 80 percent of the contested seats announced so far and capturing five unopposed, while UNIP has trailed with a meager five seats won from Lusaka and Western provinces.

The ruling party asserted its supremacy when it scooped 16 seats out of the 21 contested throughout the country in a political battle fought mainly between MMD and the main opposition, UNIP.

The five seats in which MMD sailed through unopposed are Musaba (Luapula), where Maybin Chipangula was declared winner; Kapoka, (Northern) where Sylvester

Kalima won; Kashitu (Chilubi), Albert Malitonga won; Musowa (Northern) won by Emmanuel Chileshe; and Kaunga-Mashi (Western) where Edwin Sumbwanyambe won.

National Party tried its luck in Mongu, but its attempt was in vain. Mulambwa ward in Mongu was captured by UNIP (United National Independence Party). The MMD won all the three seats in Mbala district left vacant after three MMD councillors defected to Zambia Democratic Congress (ZDC).

The election results have cheered MMD party officials with Mpulungu constituency Chairman Robertson Nthala bragging that the polls indicated the popularity of his party and that the results were a pointer to the election pattern of this year's presidential and general elections. [passage omitted]

Zambia: ZDC Candidate To Challenge Chiluba in Presidential Elections

MB0507093596 Lusaka THE DAILY MAIL in English
5 Jul 96

[Report by Mwenya Nanyangwe: "ZDC Leader To Challenge FJT" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zambia Democratic Congress [ZDC] said yesterday that it would field its president, Dean Mung'omba, to challenge President Chiluba during this year's elections and reiterated its appeal to the government to allow Zambians wishing to contest the polls to do so without hindrance. ZDC Vice-President Dr. Kasuka Mutukwa said that voters should have a wide choice of candidates from which to choose leaders in presidential and general elections whose exact date has yet to be announced. He also said some candidates had already been chosen to contest parliamentary elections.

Dr. Mutukwa in an interview again called for the reopening of the voters registration exercise to allow more people to participate in the elections. He suggested that people be allowed to vote using their national registration cards if the voters roll could not be reopened, adding: "Let us make the whole exercise easy and simple for voters."

Dr. Mutukwa also called for the immediate release of the eight UNIP [United National Independence Party] detainees, charging that the State could not substantiate their continued detention. He said there was no way a country that boasted of being democratic could continue to marginalize people and keep them from actively participating in national issues.

Dr. Mutukwa said chiefs should not be stopped from standing for political office because they understood their subjects well.

Meanwhile, Pauline Banda reports that UNIP yesterday claimed that international exhibitors boycotted the just-ended Zambia International Trade Fair (ZITF) because of the political impasse arising from differences on the amendment of the Constitution.

The opposition party's secretary for information and publicity, Bwendo Mulengela, said at a press briefing at Freedom house in Lusaka that UNIP was not surprised by the absence of exhibitors from Zambia's neighbors at the trade fair. "Southern region countries are not happy with these discriminatory constitutional changes and they will continue to isolate Zambia until there is a general consensus on the constitution," Mr. Mulengela said. He claimed that only one international company from Botswana participated in the trade fair. "Why is it that all companies from South Africa, Zimbabwe and others stayed away?" he asked, adding that the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government should seriously address the constitutional dispute.

Zambia: Two Opposition Supporters Lose Jobs for Supporting ZDC

MB0807090396 Lusaka THE POST in English
8 Jul 96

[Report by Mukalya Nampito — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two Kalulushi Zambia Democratic Congress (ZDC) members lost their jobs with a parastatal company for openly supporting their party.

Daniel Chisanga, who is the current ZDC adopted candidate for the Kalulushi parliamentary constituency, and Lt. Paul K. Tembo, who is ZDC constituency treasurer, have both received letters of dismissal from Zambia Detonators Limited, a subsidiary of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

"This is to inform you that the company has terminated your contract of employment and your last shift will be June 30, 1996," the letter signed by the Zambia Detonators Limited general manager Arne Jansson reads in part and adds that they will be paid their three months salary notice.

But Jansson refused to comment on the matter when contacted by phone in Kalulushi, saying this was a secret between the company and the two. They were both quality assurance officers. ZDC president Dean Mung'omba has complained that his members are being victimised in the rural areas by MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] zealots.

"This is a violation of their rights of association. As long as their political affiliations do not affect their work then there is no reason to fire them," Mung'omba said in a telephone interview from Kalulushi. He said his party would not accept the "nonsense of using parastatals to victimize ZDC members".

Mung'omba said he would be handing over the documents to their lawyers. "The intimidation of ZDC members has been going on for too long," Mung'omba fumed.

Zambia: Judge Reportedly Linked to 'Green Mamba' Group

MB0707163496 Lusaka THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jul 96

[Report by Isaac Chimpampe — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A judge has reportedly been implicated in activities of a group alleged to be calling itself the "Green Mamba," the SUNDAY MAIL has learnt.

And Legal Affairs Minister Remmy Mushota this morning holds a press conference at which he is expected to name the judge.

According to an informed source, Dr. Mushota's pronouncement today will add a new twist to recent proceedings of the tribunal probing him on the attempt to withdraw K210 million [kwacha] from the Bank of Zambia.

Mandevu Member of Parliament Patrick Katyoka was recently rebuked by tribunal Chairman Justice Ernest Sakala for claiming that a senior judge had been meeting UNIP [United National Independence Party] President Kenneth Kaunda and Liberal Progressive Front leader Rodger Chongwe at a house on Lusaka's Independence Avenue.

But the SUNDAY MAIL source said Dr. Mushota had what he called "evidence to incriminate the Supreme Court judge in the Green Mamba group. The legal affairs minister will mention the fact that the judge is directly linked to the Green Mamba and he will also mention the Plot Number of the house where Dr. Kaunda and Dr. Chongwe have been meeting this judge," the source said.

Chief Justice Matthew Ngulube three weeks ago deplored rampant attacks on judges and denied they were impartial in their rulings. [sentence as received] He told judges at a workshop in Livingstone that some people were piling "unwarranted and malevolent" criticisms on judges' decisions. [passage omitted]

Zambia: UNIP Detainees Admitted to Hospital With 'High Fever'

MB0807080596 Lusaka THE POST in English 8 Jul 96

[Report by Sipo Kapumba — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Detained retired Brigadier General Nicholas Zulu, was yesterday admitted to Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital (UTH).

Brig. Gen. Zulu was admitted to the UTH yesterday morning complaining of "high fever and high blood pressure." He has attributed his illness to the poor prison conditions which he described as "dehumanising."

"We are being treated like convicts and not detainees," Zulu lamented in a bedside interview yesterday afternoon. "We are packed like sardines in the cells, mixed together with murderers, drug traffickers and other hard core criminals," Gen. Zulu carped. "It is dehumanising."

Brig. Gen. Zulu, who was flanked by his wife, said his colleagues were not faring any better and they all had a cough. "Everyone is not okay," Gen. Zulu revealed, "they are being treated for coughs."

He said, however, that in the short time that he had been away from prison he was already missing his co-accused and wanted to join them quickly so that they could "die together."

"I am just waiting to get better so that I can join my friends in prison," he said. "As soon as I recover, I'll go back so that we can die together."

And commenting on the refusal by Lusaka High Court Judge Peter Chitengi to release them on habeas corpus, Gen. Zulu said the detainees were determined to fight on until justice prevailed. "The government can do anything, they have the machinery but we have the spirit to fight on," he said.

UNIP [United National Independence Party] vice-president senior chief Inyambo Yeta has been admitted to Hill Top Hospital in Lusaka since falling sick on June 27 during the hearing of the Habeas Corpus application by the eight detainees. He developed a sudden chest infection and high fever shortly after drinking a glass of water during the hearing.

Law Association of Zambia (LAZ) chairman George Kunda said in an interview yesterday that the government should improve prison conditions. "Prison conditions should not be as bad as they are for either remanded people or convicts," he said. "LAZ has been fighting for better conditions by touring prisons and making representations to the authorities."

Kunda added that the authorities were aware of the problem because various organisations had complained about poor prison conditions.

Zambia: Bomb Scare at National Radio Station
MB0807084396 Lusaka THE POST in English
8 Jul 96

[Report by Reuben Phiri — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) staff yesterday abandoned their offices for almost two hours following a bomb scare.

But radio and television staff in the studios were not alerted and continued broadcasting. ZNBC motor

vehicles were evacuated to nearby Alick Nkhata Road where staff had assembled as police bomb disposal experts "hunted" for the explosives.

It was said that a person claiming to be a member of the "Black Mamba" telephoned the Zambia News Agency (ZANA) and told a Musuka that there was a bomb planted within the premises of ZNBC which was going to explode within 30 minutes. A police bomb disposal team which was sent to the Mass Complex housing ZNBC, ZANA and the Zambia Information Services (ZIS), refused to comment on the incident and referred all queries to police spokesman Francis Musonda.

Liberia

Liberia: Rival Factions Reportedly Observe Cease-Fire

AB0607165696 Paris AFP in English
1330 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, 6 Jul (AFP) — A ceasefire in northwestern Liberia between rival Krahn and Mandingo guerrillas of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) is holding, a leader of one of the factions said Saturday [6 July]. "We ceased fire at midnight Friday and have received no reports since then of any strange developments," said Madison Weon, acting chairman of the Krahn wing of the movement, known as ULIMO-J [Johnson faction].

"This means the ceasefire is holding," he told AFP by telephone. He said there had been attacks on ULIMO-J positions, but added: "I believe the ceasefire will hold as long as those attacking stop."

International negotiators, including UN special envoy Anthony Nyaki, said Thursday they had brokered a ceasefire between the Krahn militia of "General" Roosevelt Johnson and its Mandingo rivals loyal to Alhaji Kromah.

The two sides had been fighting each other in Liberia's Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties for three weeks. Rival militias loyal to Charles Taylor and George Boley, both members of Liberia's ruling council of state, continue to fight each other in southeastern Liberia.

Liberia: Correspondent Interviews ULIMO-J Spokesman on Cease-Fire

AB0707195196 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 7 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As you may have heard on this program yesterday, a cease-fire should now be in effect between ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson faction] on the one hand and the rival ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia - Kromah faction] and Congo Defense Force faction on the other in northwestern Liberia. The fighting spread from Tubmanburg toward the strategic Po River Bridge forcing thousands of civilians to seek safety close to the Liberian capital, or even in Monrovia itself. Along with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] the UN mission in Liberia has been pulling out all the stops to get the factions to agree to end their clashes. Earlier today, we spoke to ULIMO-J spokesman Madison Wion. On the line Josephine

Hazely asked him if as far as he knew the cease-fire was still holding.

[Begin recording] [Wion] Up to now, we have not received reports from our fighters out there if there has been any attack, but we are still standing by for any report. We have not received any report. We still hope that the cease-fire will continue to hold, and so if we are not attacked, definitely so the cease-fire will continue to hold, because this is exactly what we want. We want to see more things happening including free movement on the Bomi Highway to enable food and medicine to flow in and to keep within the arrangements with the United Nations group here.

[Hazely] You say you want to see free movement on the Bomi Highway. Does that also include free movement of the people on your side of the divide?

[Wion] As usual, there is no reason why nobody can move from either side. We want a normal movement, free movement as usual. Nobody's movement should be hindered no matter which side you come from. If you want to come to Monrovia from that end or any part of Liberia, let there be a free movement. So it is when you want to come from Monrovia to any part in the area under our control.

[Hazely] I understand that the aid agencies are waiting to see the cease-fire holding before they venture out to distribute relief food. Now, what is the news on that front?

[Wion] Well, with respect to that we are working closely with the representative of the United Nations here and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia], particularly the humanitarian department. Even as of now, we have been talking to them making sure that the security situation is clear. In fact, when they get on our side, in the absence of ECOMOG, we are making sure that they get the security they want. So, all we are requesting of them is to coordinate with ECOMOG so as to make sure that from their end up to our point that there is security for them to move freely. For us, in our area we want to assure them that there will be security when they get in there, because we know our people there in the area of control are desperately in need of food and medicine. So, we have no reason why we will hold back the movement of humanitarian supply.

[Hazely] So, what exactly do you need in terms of humanitarian supplies?

[Wion] We need food, we need medicine, we need clothing. We need anything that is necessary for human consumption, and whatsoever.

[Hazely] So how bad is the humanitarian situation?

[Wion] Imagine Joe, for the past six months or seven — to be exact — there hasn't been any food going in. There has not been any normal activity. Nobody was plying in there with vehicle to provide transport facility, because we continue to say that ECOMOG continues to close the road. We have prevailed on Inienger to make sure that there is free movement, just as it is with Gbarnga — the road leading from Monrovia to Gbarnga and also the road leading from here Suehn — but we don't know why up to now Inienger cannot allow the road to be opened so there can be free movement just as it is in other parts of Liberia controlled by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Kromah.

[Hazely] What areas exactly of western Liberia do you control?

[Wion] We control Cape Mount County, Bomi County, and Lower Lofa. We have come close to Po River Bridge and this is where we want to link up with ECOMOG. Whatever area, that is, where we are not connected, it can set up buffer zones. This is why whenever there is any attack from that point we always question ECOMOG. [end recording]

Niger

Niger: Voting in Niamey, Other Areas Postponed Until 8 Jul

AB0707144096 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network*
in French 1200 GMT 7 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The presidential elections in Niamey urban area have been postponed to tomorrow for lack of voting materials, according to the Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI]. Malam Yaro reports from Niamey:

[Begin Yaro recording] Some 8,000 polling offices have been installed throughout the country for the ballot, which should have begun at 0800 this morning. However, voters in Niamey urban area had a surprise in store for them. The CENI issued a communique at about 1000 o'clock postponing voting in the Niamey urban area to tomorrow for lack of voting materials. The communique urged voters to go and collect their cards at the offices of the various Samaria — development councils.

The head of state gave the starting signal to the Niamey urban community by voting. Voting began normally early this morning in the interior of the country, because the majority of constituencies had already received their voters cards. However, some other localities will also vote tomorrow. Several national and foreign observers are supervising the elections.

It should be recalled that on 5 July political parties presenting candidates in the elections called on their activists to turn out massively to accomplish their civic rights. The four candidates of the same political parties will, in principle, meet General Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, at the end of this day, to discuss the difficulties related to the elections. [end recording]

Niger: Correspondent Reports General 'Confusion' at Polls

AB0707184596 *London BBC World Service*
in English 1705 GMT 7 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Voters in Niger were only informed at the last minute that this week's presidential election was going to be extended to take place over two days. The announcement late last night was made at the request of the Independent National Electoral Commission which actually wanted the polls postponed because the logistics wouldn't be ready on time but General Mainassara, Niger's military ruler who is one of the presidential candidates in favor to win, has rejected all appeals to extend the campaign, and the extension of the voting, designed to give electoral officials more time to prepare, seems to have caught his four opposition challengers on the hop. Polling has just closed for the day and on the line to Niamey, Rachel Rawlings asked our reporter, Emmanuel Watani, how the voting had gone:

[Begin recording] [Watani] There is a lot of confusion still hanging here over how elections are going to take place. Despite this announcement by the government that everyone thought that was going to give, you know, the opportunity and the time for things to get ready, it's only, in fact, in the interior — some of the big cities — that voting really took place though in some areas it was reported that the voting started very late as some even....[pauses] some polling stations were only able to have their materials around midday local time here [1100 GMT].

In Niamey itself, the capital, there was only one voting, you know, station....[pauses] polling station that was opened. The rest were closed because of lack of materials that the....[pauses], you know electoral lists were not published, voters didn't have their cards, they have not yet got their cards, and the only station, I mean you know, the only station that was open is where the president, Ibrahim Mainassara and the other top government officials and their relatives and families were, you know, were reserved to vote for that station.

[Rawlings] So, what about the ordinary people in Niamey? You must have been going around today. What have they been doing?

[Watsani] In fact, along the streets its calm. Early this morning in Niamey people were just gathering there to see whether they can, you know, see, their names on the electoral lists. In some areas, some of the electoral lists have been put on the wall while in some, nothing, and this kind of has discouraged the people down here, and they are worried about what would happen tomorrow if they are unable to have their names on the list and that they don't have their electoral cards.

[Rawlings] So, has there been any reaction from any of the other candidates?

[Watsani] Out of the other four candidates, three told me a while ago that they have not got their voters cards and even said that their names are not on the electoral lists. They decided later on this afternoon to confront the president, Ibrahim Mainassara, to find out exactly what is going wrong. At the, you know, the president's office or the presidential palace, they were sent back because they said the president said he is not going to listen to that. That is the problem of the minister of the interior. So, later on, just a few hours ago, or we say a few minutes ago, they decided to call....[pauses] they decided to say they were going to meet the observers and some journalists to try to protest what they see as total confusion, that they don't know what is happening. You know, the security forces turned in to the hotel, where this conference was supposed to take place, and sent everybody packing.

They said everybody should leave the place and that the government has, you know, banned that meeting. As of now I'm talking to you, they are struggling — these opposition leaders — they are struggling to hold another meeting somewhere in one of their residential houses, and it seems as if it is not going to....[pauses] the government or the security forces are not going to take that lightly. We have just got information that they are also planning if such a meeting goes on, they are going to, you know, move in and then send every person out from the meeting.

[Rawlings] So, what about the voting that is taking place elsewhere in Niger? Has that been trouble-free?

[Watsani] Even in the Zinder, the second biggest city, there were troubles there. In fact, we got reports that there were some trouble in some of the polling station where Army officers' wives, who didn't have voters cards and their names were not on the lists, were being forced by the other security officers or we could say their husbands to go and vote and this really kind

of provoked some....[pauses], some, you know, some protest from some of the other voters. So, in fact, everything, generally, is still in confusion and we don't know what's going to happen in the next three or four hours. [end recording]

Niger: Authorities Ban Private Radio, Meeting With Observers

AB0807130596 Paris AFP in French
1024 GMT 8 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Niamey, 8 Jul (AFP) — The private radio station, ANFANI, one of the most popular radio stations in the Niger capital, is no longer transmitting today, listeners have noticed. The 100 MHz frequency used by this press group has been reduced to silence by the military leaders of the country, reliable sources point out.

Last night the radio broadcast a statement by Mamadou Issoufou, one of the candidates at the presidential election, about the head of state's refusal to meet a delegation of the four candidates yesterday morning. The meeting of the four candidates with foreign observers was banned by the authorities yesterday afternoon. According to unconfirmed sources, a reporter of Radio Anfani was called for interrogation last night.

The head of state, General Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, is running under the banner of democratic renewal, "but he is showing that he is only a soldier," a politician said yesterday afternoon after security forces intervened to prevent the holding of the meeting with foreign observers at large hotel in Niamey.

Nigeria

Nigeria Claims Cameroon Preparing 'Major Military Offensive'

AB0707204096 Paris AFP in French
1905 GMT 7 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Abuja, 7 Jul (AFP) — Nigeria today issued a strong warning to Cameroon which it claims is preparing a "major military offensive" against its territory, according to a Nigerian Foreign Ministry communique.

"Cameroon is presently undertaking massive deployment of troops and equipment along our common border with the total support of foreign collaborators and professional mercenaries," the communique said.

Nigeria's accusations against Cameroon come on the eve of the opening of the 32d OAU summit in Yaounde, Cameroon.

Nigeria: Abacha Concerned About Threats to Lives, Property

AB0607174196 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has expressed concern over the recent threats to lives and property in some parts of the country. Gen. Abacha, who stated this in a goodwill message to mark this year's Army Day, noted that the threats ranged from terrorist attacks on innocent citizens to callous shooting of prominent persons. The head of state pointed out that even military barracks were [not] spared of bomb explosions. He noted that the aim of the attacks were to create a sense of insecurity in the country.

Gen. Abacha called on the soldiers not to allow those behind the heinous crimes to achieve their objectives. Gen. Abacha urged soldiers to improve security consciousness, and redouble their devotion to duty to stand the tread. He said the administration was committed to improving the welfare of the military personnel, and to provide them with the necessary working equipment. The head of state noted with satisfaction the performances of the Nigerian Army in peacekeeping and enforcing missions, which he described as exemplary. He commended the Army for professionalism, decorum, and high moral standard during these operations, which had brought pride to the nation.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Government Issues Ultimatum to Rebels To Resolve Stalemate

AB0607194096 *London BBC World Service*
in English 1705 GMT 6 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It might just have been a negotiating position but the Sierra Leone deputy defense minister, (Hinger Norman), has been having some sharp words for the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. It follows a spate of attacks and ambushes in the south of the country, especially on the road between Bo and Freetown, and comes perhaps just days before another round of negotiations is due to take place with the rebels. The last round reached a deadlock over the RUF's

demand that foreign troops, and especially, personnel from the South African Executive Outcomes, must leave Sierra Leone. Well, the government is taking a hard line, and (Hinger Norman) has gone down to Bo to give the rebels an ultimatum, and a piece of his mind. From Bo, Alhassan Sillah telexed this report:

At a (?packed) meeting in Bo today, (Hinger Norman) gave an ultimatum to the RUF for them to either come to the negotiating table and resolve the current stalemate by the end of the month or, he said, the government could no longer sit down and see its people live in this perilous uncertainty. He said the government had bent over backwards to accommodate what he called, and I quote, these our brothers [no reference to closing of quotation as heard], but it appears they are no longer prepared to play ball. (Hinger Norman) said he knew there were rebel sympathizers in the hall, and he implored them to go [and] convey his message to them in the bush. His comments were given added weight given that he was surrounded by top military brass, including the new chief of defense staff designate, Colonel Hassan Conte, and a number of frontline commanders. Also present was a key member of the controversial South African-based company, Executive Outcomes, Colonel Ruff.

Political observers here speculate that today's speech may indicate the failure of behind-the-scenes negotiations between government officials and RUF representatives. It is also thought that the repeated violations of the cease-fire by the RUF, in which they have displaced whole communities and killed a number of civilians in recent weeks, may have spurred the government's frustration. It is clear that the resumption of full-scale hostilities between the RUF and government would not please many people here, but for the government, it seems there is little choice left.

Meanwhile, in another development, the Defense Ministry has ordered the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, to stop all supply of relief items to areas on the border with neighboring Liberia. No official explanation has been given for the order, but speculation is rife in enlightened circles here that the ICRC may unwittingly have been providing succor for enemies of the government.



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